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WEATHER—Tonight and Tuesday
Fair; Warmer in West Portion Tues-
day.

French Gain Some Ground in Violent 48-Hour Fight

Bordeaux, Sept. 28.—According to dispatches received from the front, the Prussian guard has been cut to pieces during the fighting of the last three days. The strength of some companies had been reduced from 250 to 100 men. Virtually all the original officers of the guard have been killed or wounded and two battalions have been annihilated.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FORCE FAILS

AUSTRIANS RETREATING AND GERMANS ARE REPULSED IN EASTERN PRUSSIA

BOTH ALLIES AND GERMANS CLAIM GAINS IN SUPREME CLASH OF ARMS

Close of Tremendous Fortnight of Practically Unceasing Battle Along Four Rivers of Northeastern France Seems Approaching—Violent Fighting of Last 48 Hours Brings No Decisive Result—Field Marshal Sir John French Claims Situation Is Satisfactory.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE ON ALLIES' LEFT

Trenches of Opposing Armies Only Speaking Distance Apart—Enemy Comes Against Cold Steel in Hand-to-Hand Fighting—General Joffre Pushes Lines Inside Range of Deadly German Guns and Forces Bayonet Clashes—Belgians Doing Some Desperate Fighting.

London, Sept. 28, 6:11 p. m.—The official war information bureau issued the following statement this afternoon: Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor but with no more success. "There is no change in the situation. "The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here and there."

Paris, Sept. 28, 2:58 p. m.—The following official communication was given in Paris this afternoon: "There is nothing new to report in the general situation. Relative calm prevails along a portion of the front. Nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the River Aisne and the Argonne district, the enemy has delivered further violent attacks, which, however, have been repulsed."

Washington, Sept. 28.—The French embassy today received the following dispatch from the foreign office at Bordeaux: "The Austrians in the south of Przemysl continue their retreat toward the west. In Prussia the attempt of the Germans to assume the offensive to the east of Suwalki and South of Grajewo were repulsed."

London, Sept. 28, 5:17 p. m.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued the following statement: "Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun and of Bonaboy to an Anglo-French force."

London, Sept. 28, 1:25 p. m.—The supreme clash of arms, denoting the approaching close of the tremendous fortnight of practically unceasing battle along the four rivers flowing through northeastern France, has now been in progress some 48 hours with out bringing a decisive result.

Both sides claim encouraging, though slight gains. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, is spending his sixty-second birthday in maintaining what his latest communication to the war office describes as "a satisfactory situation."

The Germans have steadily met assault with counter assault until the trenches of the opposing armies are only speaking distance apart. Already there has been some work with the steel in hand-to-hand conflicts, but except at a single point where the French forced a passage across the Meuse the Germans, half of whose army is

Since the attacks have been repulsed over the whole line, according to the official communications, the military experts here cannot see now what resources the Germans can call on to retrieve their fortunes. The Matin expresses the opinion that the new troops the allies found fronting them on the left were not from the German left but were part of the forces detached after the battle of Charleroi and sent to East Prussia but now brought back in haste. The general opinion is that the battle has reached the most critical, as well as the most violent stage. The losses of the last few days are said to exceed all other engagements of the war. Stories have reached here from Belgium that the Germans, unable to bury their dead on the field, have shipped them behind the army by train loads in order to avoid epidemics.

No Decisive Battles. London, Sept. 28.—The last 48 hours have witnessed many scenes of extraordinary activity wherever antagonists faced each other in the great theater of Europe's war, but none of these encounters apparently have been decisive. The official communications of yesterday stated that the attack on the German right has made a distinct advance and this version is supported by official Berlin advices which say the allies have made extensive advances against the German extreme right.

The Belgians have retaliated against the threat of the Germans to bring up their great guns before Antwerp by making desperate sorties.

Along the great western battle it seems the struggle still continues to be general with the most desperate attacks being made on both flanks. Both sides evidently have realized that mass attacks in the center are futile in the present exhausted state of the armies.

German Airship Attacks. Another manifestation of the week end has been the renewal of a aerial activity by Germany. Zeppelin and aeroplanes have been out in force, apparently for scouting work, but indulging in bomb dropping wherever feasible. From the east come reports of action from almost every section of the Russian frontier. Emperor William is reported to be in east Prussia and the German offensive, probably under his eyes, has recommenced against General Rennenkampf. Petrograd believes that this movement, because of its limited front, is a diversion to relieve the threatened German line from Kallie to Cracow. The Austrian forces are still retiring on Cracow and besides having taken some of the forts around Przemysl, the Russian cavalry is said to be pouring through the defiles of the Carpathians on the plains of Hungary.

Reinforcing Hungarian Forces. Although the success of this latter movement is officially denied from Budapest which announces that the repeated attempts of the Russian cavalry to enter the country have been repulsed, hurried efforts are being made along the Austrian frontier to strengthen the garrisons of the fortresses. One hundred thousand troops taken from Trent at the beginning of the war have been replaced by Hungarians and all eighteen forts of the first line of defense are being brought in the highest state of repair, while the second defenses, commanding the passes, have been reinforced by additional redoubts.

Electric currents are a marked feature of the defensive arrangements. Wires have been laid over all the strategic points on the frontier and these connect with a powerful power station at Riva. Twelve heavy mortars which were sent to help the Germans have been recalled and have been hastily installed in the frontier fortresses, making them a formidable obstacle.

Rival Armies in Close Grips. London, Sept. 28, 8 a. m.—Telegraphing from Bordeaux, under date

FINANCIAL EXPERT NOW SECRETARY OF FED RESERVE BOARD



H. Parker Willis.

H. Parker Willis, the New York editor and financial expert, has just arrived in Washington and has taken up his work as secretary to the new federal reserve board. Mr. Willis was often called in consultation when the new currency law was being worked out and had a large part in its framing.

of Sunday the Times correspondent says:

"The rival armies are now close to each other. A few hundred yards separated the trenches yesterday. Everywhere the German fury was unavailing and the close of the day found the allies' left reaching up still further north. "The battle has become to some extent a race between this movement on the left and the enemy's offensive against the center and the right. The failure of the enemy to shake off the tightening grip of the allies on the Oise and north of Somme was accompanied yesterday by a renewed attempt to smash the center. Here was massed the flower of the army, the Prussian guard, which distinguished itself from the outset of the campaign by its ability to give and take hard knocks.

"Further to the right the German offensive at first met with some success. The attack was launched in the morning through the hilly, wooded country between the road from the Somme to Chalons and the railway from St. Menenboud to Voussiers. At the end of the day the French recovered the lost ground."

Petrograd Reports Successes. Petrograd, Sept. 28.—The following official communication has been received from the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field:

"An engagement near Sopotsk on the Western river in Russian Poland, and Druseniki, came to an end with the retreat of the Germans.

"The enemy has approached Ososuetz from the north and has begun the bombardment of the fortress.

"In Galicia we have occupied Demblec, on the railroad, 65 miles east of Cracow, and between Rzesow and Tarnow.

"A numerous column of the enemy is retreating from Przemysl in the direction of Sanok, 38 miles southwest of Jaroslavl. In their flight they abandoned artillery and automobile transports.

"At Coloujok we defeated a detachment of the enemy and captured his artillery and many prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, we entered Hungary."

German Officers Among Prisoners. Paris, Sept. 28, 4:30 a. m.—Among the 800 wounded Germans at Mont-de-Marsan, 70 miles south of Bor-

deaux are Lieutenant George Von Bieberstein a nephew of the late Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein and a son of Chief of Police Von Jasow of Berlin. Lieutenant Von Loemling, son of the general who directed the bombardment of Liege is among the prisoners at the same place. Through the Gazette Del Popolo of Turin it is learned that General Steinmetz, who directed the attacks at Namur and Maubouge, has been killed in battle. His body was taken to Mainz.

Violent Fighting in Belgium. Paris, Sept. 28, 4:57 a. m.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Amsterdam says violent fighting has occurred between the Germans and Belgians at Schooten, four miles east of Antwerp; at Termonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent and Hofstade, eighteen miles east of Ghent. In the latter locality the heavy German artillery became stuck in the mud and the Belgians were obliged to retire before the attacks of the Belgians. It is confirmed, says the dispatch, that the Germans are fortifying Liege.

WAR BULLETINS

London, Sept. 27, 5:05 p. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says that the Swiss states that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

Old Men Called Out. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 27, 9:16 p. m.—Dispatches from Austria report that a decree has been issued which says:

"In view of the heroic dash of the Austrian army, the emperor has granted the reservists the honor to go and fight for the defense of the fatherland."

The Austrian reservists are men of mature age, with families; they are not legally required to leave their provinces, but they will be sent to Galicia or the Serbian frontier.

Epidemic Feared. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 27, 9:23 p. m.—Dispatches from the Austrian frontier say the spread of cholera, especially in Hungary and Galicia, is causing anxiety. Lazarettos are being prepared to prevent the spread of the disease.

London, Sept. 28, 9:02 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the American and Spanish embassies have requested official details of the bomb throwing from a Taube aeroplane last night. The message dropped in the city by the aviator read:

"To Parisians—Greetings from a German aeroplane. (Signed) VON DECKEN."

Paris, Sept. 28, 6 a. m.—A Biarritz dispatch to the Havas News Agency says that Mulat Abd-el-Aziz, the ex-sultan of Morocco, has arrived there with his suite. He visited several of the military hospitals, congratulated the soldiers on their heroism and left generous contributions for the wounded. The ex-sultan will arrive in Bordeaux on Monday.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 28.—The European war will prevent professorial exchange between Harvard and German and French universities this year. Professor Waldemar Verhulst will come from the University of Göttingen and Professor Henri Lichtenberger from the University of Paris. Harvard will send to Paris Professor W. A. Nielsen, and to the University of Berlin Professor A. D. Hart.

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION. Violent attacks are being delivered by the Germans against the lines of the allies between the districts of the Aisne and the Argonne, says the official French statement issued at Paris this afternoon.

Thus far according to the statement these onslaughts have been repulsed. The official announcement is brief, the French war office contenting itself with the added remark that there is nothing new otherwise in the general situation.

Germany is prepared to finance a long war. This assertion is made in

ASK FREEDOM FOR ALLEGED MURDERER



Henry E. Youtsey.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 28.—(Special) An immense petition, asking pardon for Henry E. Youtsey, has just been presented to Governor McCreary. Youtsey was convicted of participation in the murder of Gov. Goebel in 1899 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A dispatch from Berlin which passed through the hands of the British censor at London.

The war is costing Germany It is stated \$5,000,000 a day. The war loan has proven a success and with the various resources from which the government can derive the war revenue, it will be possible for Germany, it is stated, to continue the struggle for a year with the money now in sight.

A dispatch from Rome says that 200,000 troops have been assembled at Pola, the great naval port of Austria and that thorough preparations have been made against an attack from the sea.

The hour for the battle which will determine whether the Russians will make their proposed invasion of Germany with Berlin as the final objective appears to be drawing near.

Official and unofficial advices indicate a struggle in Russian Poland rivaling in desperation and possibly in the numbers engaged, the battles of the Marne and Aisne. The main body of the Russians is moving toward the Posen frontier. On its right another army is supposed to be attempting to protect the larger body by stemming the rush southward of the German force that drove the Russian invaders from East Prussia and now seeks to halt the westward movement.

At the same time the Russian army in Galicia is pushing its successes against the Austrians and moving westward with the expectation of meeting the combined Austrian and German forces concentrating at Cracow, on the Galician frontier. In a battle, that, if successful, will complete their campaign in Galicia. The Germans are reported in strong force on the line from Kallie to Cracow where they are said to be well entrenched. There is every reason to believe that the real test of the Russian aggressive strength will not long be delayed.

Again today the report that the Russians have crossed the Carpathian range and entered Hungary, capturing Uzsok, is repeated. Uzsok lies in a line extending from Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, southwest to Budapest. There is nothing to indicate that the Russian diversion into Hungary is any very important factor in their general strategy. Earlier reports that the Russians in Galicia had occupied a part of Przemysl on their march to Cracow have not been confirmed.

In the Far East the Japanese-British attack on Kiao Chow, the German leased possession in China, moves slowly. A battle between land forces has been fought on the outskirts of Tsing Tau, the seat of government of Kiao Chow. Tokio claims a victory in the engagement, which does not appear to have been on a very great scale. German reports say that their forces fell back to their first line of defenses around Tsing Tau.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN CAMPECHE

Pillaging and Holdups by Constitutional Soldiers Said to Be Daily Occurrence.

VERA CRUZ CITY UNEASY

Attempt to Arrest Former Huerta Supporters on Steamer Is Frustrated.

New York, Sept. 28.—Serious uprisings and disturbances in Campeche, Mexico, were reported by passengers and officers of the steamship Esperanza, which arrived in New York today from Vera Cruz and Progreso. Campeche to this date has been comparatively free from revolutionary troubles and in that district many of the wealthier residents of central Mexico, as well as deposed federal officers took refuge. Stories were told of pillaging and robbery at Campeche by constitutionalist soldiers and in Progreso one of the ship's officers said, robberies and holdups were of nightly occurrence and no effort was made to give police protection to the inhabitants.

The Esperanza was in Vera Cruz when the order of President Wilson directing General Funston to prepare to evacuate the city was received. The majority of the residents of Vera Cruz, the ship's officers said, were made uneasy by the order. When the Esperanza left Vera Cruz she had on board 255 passengers, some of whom had left on hearing the American forces were to be withdrawn. On arrival at Progreso, Mexican officers wanted to arrest sixteen passengers said to have been prominent supporters of the Huerta government. The captain of the Esperanza put out to sea and the passengers in question were transferred to the Cruiser Salom. The Esperanza, with a naval officer aboard, then came back to Progreso and cleared for Havana.

Mexico City, Sept. 28.—The telegram from Villa, requesting Carranza to resign as supreme chief of the constitutionalists in favor of Fernando Calderon, reached Carranza here last night.

It was signed by Villa and several of his chiefs, including fourteen generals, four colonels and several doctors, lawyers and prominent men. The press here is making no comment on the Villa-Carranza break, probably because of instructions from the administration.

GERMAN TROOPS SURE TO WIN

Bertin Confident of Ultimate Victory But Admits Losses Are Extraordinarily Heavy.

Berlin, Sept. 28, via London, 3:10 p. m.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, in a dispatch published here today, points out that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theater of war need not be expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are becoming more general, the correspondent declares. The losses of the Germans have been extraordinarily heavy and the fact that those of the enemy have been even greater is poor consolation. The troops are confident that in the end they will win the action.

A long column of French prisoners of war arrived during the week from the direction of Rheims. Last Monday the correspondent met a column of about 1000 men, whose faces show-

(Continued on Page Seven.)